Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 73, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1792. [Whole No. 281.]

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE FIRST SESSION,

Begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennſylvania, Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

AN ACT for carrying into effect a Contract between the United States, and the State of Pennſylvania.

FOR duly conveying to the State of Pennſylvania a certain tract of Land, the right to the government and juriſdiction whereof was relinquiſhed to the ſaid State by a reſolution of Congreſs of the fourth day of September, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight, and whereof the right of ſoil has been ſold by virtue of a previous reſolution of Congreſs of the ſixth day of June in the ſaid year:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be authoriſed, on fulfilment of the terms ſtipulated on the part of the State of Pennſylvania, to iſſue letters patent, in the name and under the ſeal of the United States, granting and conveying to the ſaid State forever, the ſaid tract of Land, as the ſame was aſcertained by a ſurvey made in purſuance of the reſolution of Congreſs of the ſixth day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-eight.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

APPROVED, JANUARY THIRD, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

The following ADDRESS *was preſented to the Preſident of the United States, by the Right Worſhipful Grand Officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, on Tueſday laſt.*

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

SIR AND BROTHER,

THE ancient *York Maſons* of the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania, for the firſt time aſſembled, in general *communication* to celebrate the feaſt of St. *John* the Evangeliſt, ſince your election to the chair of government in the United States, beg leave to approach you, with congratulations from the *Eaſt*, and in the pride of *fraternal* affection, to hail you as the *great maſter-builder* (under the Supreme Architect) by whoſe labors the *temple* of *liberty* hath been reared in the Weſt; exhibiting to the nations of the earth a *model* of *beauty, order* and *harmony*, worthy of their imitation and praiſe.

Your knowledge of the origin and objects of our inſtitution—its tendency to promote the ſocial affections and harmonize the heart, give us a ſure pledge that this tribute of our veneration, this effuſion of our love, will not be ungrateful to you; nor will Heaven reject our *prayer*, that you may be long continued to adorn the bright liſt of maſter-workmen which our fraternity produces in the *terreſtrial Lodge*; and that you may be late removed to that *celeſtial* Lodge, where love and harmony reign tranſcendant and divine; where the Great Architect more immediately preſides; and where *Cherubim* and *Seraphim*, watting our congratulations from *earth* to *Heaven*, ſhall hail you Brother!

By order and in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Pennſylvania, in general communication aſſembled in ample form.

(*Signed*) J. B. SMITH, G. M.

Seal. *Atteſt.*

(*Signed*) P. LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, G. Sec.

To which the Preſident was pleaſed to give the following anſwer:

To the ancient YORK MASONS of the juriſdiction of Pennſylvania.

GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS,

I RECEIVE your kind congratulations with the pureſt ſenſations of fraternal affection: and from a heart deeply impreſſed with your generous wiſhes for my preſent and future happineſs, I beg you to accept my thanks.

At the ſame time I requeſt you will be aſſured of my beſt wiſhes and earneſt prayers for your happineſs while you remain in this terreſtrial manſion—and that we may hereafter meet as brethren in the eternal temple of the Supreme Architect. G. WASHINGTON.

FROM THE UNITED STATES CHRONICLE.

DESCRIPTION OF NIGHT.

Verſified from an ancient writer in the Gallic language.

LOUD howls the wind—the ſhowers deſcend,
The mountain Spirit ſcreams—
The windows ſlap—the tall woods bend—
And roar the rain-ſwol'n ſtreams:
To ford the torrent, ſad the wand'rer tries—
But hark! o'er-whelm'd, he ſhrieks—he dies.

Swift down the hill rugged and ſteep,
The affrighted beaſts retire—
The hunter rouſes from his ſleep,
And wakes the ſlumb'ring fire—
He bars the wind—'round the hearth the while
His wet dogs ſmoke—companions of his toil.

Sad on the diſtant mountain's ſide,
The lonely ſhepherd ſighs---
And bids, his wand'ring ſteps to guide,
The ling'ring moon ariſe—
While all around the foreſt roars,
And down the rock the headlong torrent pours.

The Ghoſt rides lightly on the ſtorm—
Loud are it's cries, and ſhrill;
The houſe-dog barks---the ſhadowy form
Flies o'er the miſty hill:
Cold, dark and gloomy is the ſcene,
Ariſe, my friends, and let the wand'rer in.

MARC.

City-Hall, Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers, appointed by the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, to preſide as Judges at the election of twenty-five Directors for the ſaid Bank, do hereby certify, that the following Gentlemen were duly elected, agreeably to the number of votes annexed to their reſpective names.

William Smith, S. C.		3870	James Watſon, N. Y.		3298
Samuel Johnſton, N. C.		8618	Archibald M'Call, Penn.		3170
Fiſher Ames,	Maſſ.	3602	*Andrew Craigie,	N. Y.	3061
*Triſtram Dalton,		3500	Nicholas Low,		3043
Joſeph Ball, Penn.		3585	*R. C. Livingſton,		2870
John Lawrance,	N. Y.	3477	William Bingham, Penn.		2815
Rufus King,		3470	*P. R. Fendall, Virg.		2386
Thomas Willing, Penn.		3445	*Iſaac Wharton, Penn.		2313
George Cabot, Maſſ.		3389	*Henry Nichols, Mary.		2278
Jeremiah Wadſworth, Con.		3423	J. C. Fiſher,	Penn.	2205
Joſeph Anthony,		3384	*Mat. M'Connell,		2026
Robert Smith,	Penn.	3348	Charles Pettit,		1891
Herman Le Roy,		3300			

IN witneſs whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands and ſeals, the day and year firſt above written.

D. SEARS, (L. S.)
JOHN DELAFIELD, (L. S.)
GEORGE LATIMER, (L. S.)

Thoſe with this (*) mark are new Directors.

AT a meeting of the Society for promoting the improvement of Roads and inland Navigation, held on Monday the 2d of January, 1792, at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, the following Officers were choſen, viz.

Preſident——ROBERT MORRIS.
Treaſurer——SAMUEL MEREDITH.
Secretary---TIMOTHY MATLACK.

Committee of Correſpondence--The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, WILLIAM BROWN, of Kiſhacoquilis; WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, of Northumberland; WILLIAM FINDLEY, TENCH COXE, GEORGE CLYMER, JOHN ADLUM.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

PEOPLE govern their opinions, and, in the event, their conduct by their feelings and wiſhes.——In company, you will ſee men of ſenſe and merit taking part againſt authority, and on the ſide of thoſe who inſult and reſiſt it on almoſt every occaſion; they ſeem to think it a duty to do ſo, becauſe they wiſh to ſtrengthen the cauſe of the people: and in the ſecond place, government being always ſtrong enough, often ſo ſtrong as to encroach, is not the worſe for being abuſed and pelted back ſomewhere within its lawful boundary line—it is thought at any rate, but indulging a good propenſity. This may be very honeſt conduct, but is it wiſe and proper?

Under a bad government the people have ſomething to get—ſcorn and calumny and public hatred may controul the minions of deſpotiſm, and make the government afraid to go to extremities.

In America, the government is as free as can be deſired, or reaſonably conceived. The proper care of the people is, not to extend their own ground, not to attack the government, but if poſſible to make it immortal: As in France, ſo in America, the conſtitution is the ſanctuary where liberty takes ſhelter from violence; it is not what has been got from the people—it is what they have got for themſelves and mean to lay up and lock up as they do their jewels and treaſures. When the newſpapers tell us of the minions of power and of overgrown individuals in office and of other cant which ſeems to be copied from an Engliſh oppoſition print, what are we to think? In this country men are honored with public truſt becauſe they poſſeſs public confidence; as this truſt ſhould be diſcharged in a manner to deſerve the character of honeſt and able men, the public approbation is at once the reward of their exertions, and a new pledge given to the public that they will continue to deſerve their favor. Very bad men are not the moſt ſolicitous to acquire ingenuous praiſe. Why then ſhould the public be ſo often addreſſed as it is, to make the government ſuſpected and the men who adminiſter it odious?

In Turkey a good ſon of liberty would wiſh to ſee a revolution. The ſame principle would lead him in this country to fortify the government. CIVIS.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 19.

DEBATE ON THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

[Continued.]

[*The Senate had amended the bill by encreaſing the ratio from 30,000 to 33,000; the Houſe had diſagreed to this amendment; the Senate voted to adhere. It was moved in the Houſe this day, that they ſhould recede from their diſagreement.*]

MR. MADISON, after making a few preſatory obſervations, ſaid he felt himſelf impelled to take ſome notice of the arguments that had been uſed this day, on the ſubject before the Houſe: he would not, however, attempt any reply to the gentleman from New-Jerſey, nor pretend to follow him in his flights of imagination reſpecting the New-Jeruſalem or the umpirage of Pennſylvania, but leave it to thoſe to whom ſuch obſervations might have been addreſſed to draw their own concluſions. He was ſorry that it almoſt always happened, whenever any queſtion of general policy and advantage to the union was before the Houſe, when gentlemen found themſelves at a loſs for general arguments, they commonly reſorted to local views; and at all times as well as the preſent, when there was moſt occaſion for members to act with the utmoſt coolneſs, when their judgments ought to be the leaſt biaſſed—it was to be regretted that at thoſe times they ſuffered their feelings, paſſions and prejudices to govern their reaſon. Thus it is that the moſt important points are embarraſſed, the northern and ſouthern intereſts are held up, every local circumſtance comes into view, and every idea of liberality and candor is baniſhed.

The gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Lawrance) when he introduced this ſubject at the commencement of the preſent ſeſſion, did it on the moſt generous plan, and diſavowed every principle of calculation ſo much, that he then declared he had not ſo much as made a ſingle calculation of the different fractions which have ſince been introduced into the debate—his only object was to fix a rule on general principles, agreeably to the conſtitution and to the preſervation of the rights of the people; and this idea was approved by two of the gentlemen from New-Jerſey, who have ſince altered their opinions, although they then had no objections but as to the expence: the idea of fractions was not then contended for, but has ſince become the very eſſence of the oppoſition; and we are called on to violate the conſtitution by adopting a meaſure that will give repreſentatives for thoſe ſeparate and diſtinct fractions in the reſpective ſtates; and afterwards are told it is not to the fractional numbers in the ſtates that they refer, but to the aggregate of the fractions in the United States. If this reaſoning is good, why do the gentlemen ſtop at this boundary of a repreſentation by ſtates? why not proceed to erect the whole of the United States into one diſtrict, without any diviſion, in order to prevent the inequality they conceive to exiſt in reſpect to individual ſtates!

He would not encroach upon the timeof the Houſe by protracting the debate, which had already ſwelled to an immoderate extent. Upon the whole, he ſaid that this was a great queſtion, wherein attention ſhould be paid to the people, and a ſtrict eye kept towards the public good, diveſted of prejudice; but he had heard with pain how much had been ſaid to divert the Houſe by an attention to fractions, from the true object of general welfare—yet he hoped that the government would be equally adminiſtered—that none of thoſe predictions or threats thrown out in the courſe of the debate, that no mutilation of the union, would take place; but on the contrary, that harmony would guide the deciſion of this queſtion, free from every local conſideration.

Mr. Hillhouſe.—It has often been ſaid this government is a government of confidence—and taking this for granted, can it ever be ſuppoſed that a plan of repreſentation, which is unequal and unjuſt, can excite this confidence. This ratio of 30,000 throws an additional weight of 7 repreſentatives into the ſcale of the large ſtates. If this principle can be eſtabliſhed on this occaſion, it may be alſo extended to taxation. Northern and ſouthern intereſts have been mentioned—he was ſorry the idea had ever been ſuggeſted—but as it had, there was no impropriety in adverting to it—let a line then be drawn at any given place, and a ratio eſtabliſhed which will do equal juſtice to the members on both ſides of that line—a repreſentation that will deviate from ſuch a principle, it cannot be expected, will give ſatisfaction or be chearfully ſubmitted to by the people.—The ratio of 33,000, figures will ſhew it, will give a more equal repreſentation than that of 30,000,—and there has not, and, in his opinion, he ſaid, could not be any good reaſon aſſigned why it ſhould not be adopted.

Mr. Boudinot ſaid he was pleaſed when gentlemen were deſirous of appealing to candid and fair argument, in determining important queſtions.—In the preſent caſe, he thought there was propriety in examining the principles of the bill and amendment, by the terms of the conſtitution—It had been ſaid by gentlemen, that the ratio, when adopted, muſt be applied to the number of citizens in the individual ſtates, and that no regard was to be paid to the fractions occaſioned thereby, becauſe not regarded by the conſtitution—This he thought, was by no means concluſive.—The Houſe of Repreſentatives was to conſiſt of members choſen every ſecond year, by the people of the ſeveral ſtates—theſe members not to exceed the proportion of one to 30,000.—It appeared to him that the whole number of repreſentatives, to be choſen by the whole people of the union, was the ſubject contemplated by the conſtitution; as conſtituting this branch of the legiſlature, while by another part of the conſtitution, it becomes the duty of Congreſs, *to apportion* them when ſo aſcertained, among the ſeveral ſtates in proportion to their reſpective numbers—As an inſtance, ſuppoſe for arguments ſake, the aggregate number of the citizens of the United States, to be exactly three millions, by applping the ratio of 30,000, the conſtitutional number of this Houſe would be found 100—Congreſs ſhould then proceed to *apportion* (for he could apply no other meaning to the word) the 100 members among the States, as their reſpective numbers bore a proportion to the whole number of three millions—Thus the repreſentatives from every ſtate would bear an exact proportion to each other, according to the number of inhabitants in the ſtate; and the whole repreſentation would ſtand on principles of perfect equality. An equal repreſentation appears to have been the deſirable object of the framers of the conſtitution—it is the very ſpirit of our government. He inſiſted that this was the only mode of applying the ratio, and making the apportionment that would hold good at all times, and under all circumſtances. It cannot be ſaid with propriety, that the conſtitution does not proceed on principles of perfect equality in this Houſe, yet if the ratio be applied to the numbers in the individual ſtates, it will always produce (as has been fully ſhewn by ſeveral gentlemen) very great inequality, by large fractions being unavoidable—in one ſtate we now find one upwards of 29,000. He acknowledged the amendment did not proceed on this principle any more than the bill, for which reaſon he fully approved of neither, but as the ratio of 33,000 in the amendment produced a much greater equality, and came in effect nearer to his principle, (by reducing the fractions made by the bill nearly two thirds) he ſhould prefer it, as he muſt vote for the one or the other.

It had been ſaid that they were making diſtinctions between the north and the ſouth—between the large and ſmall ſtates—He obſerved in anſwer, that if gentlemen would introduce principles of inequality, that bore unconſtitutionally hard on individual ſtates, they ought not to take it amiſs, that the ſuffering ſtates would complain of the injuſtice—The injured muſt complain, and the fault, if any, lies with the firſt framers of the principle.

If gentlemen wiſhed for equality, let them adhere to the principles of the conſtitution. Apply the ratio to the whole number of citizens, by which you find the number of repreſentatives to conſtitute this Houſe, and then apportion thoſe repreſentatives among the individual ſtates according to their reſpective numbers.

When gentlemen advert to the Senate, and ſay that the equal repreſentation of the ſmall ſtates there, ſhould be taken into the account, they do not conſider the relative ſituation of the ſtates as repreſented in that Houſe—there the ſovereignty of each ſtate is repreſented, and not the individual citizen—ſovereignty is perfectly equal in every ſtate—As ſovereigns there are no great or ſmall, and if his information had been right, it was on that principle that the Senate was originally conſtituted, but that Houſe was a repreſentative of every individual citizen. On the whole, he was of opinion that by agreeing to the amendment of the Senate, they would ſecure the great principle of equality better than by the bill.

Mr. Boudinot thought the conſtruction he had given the conſtitution was a true one—It ſupported the ſpirit of the confederation between the ſtates, which was on the footing of perfect equality in proportion to numbers—It coincided with the ſpirit of our government, which was equality—And although by it, the number of members conſtituting the Houſe was firſt aſcertained from the whole people aggregately conſidered, without reſpect to the diviſion of ſtates, in their political capacity, yet by the after *apportionment* among the reſpective ſtates in that capacity, the wiſdom of the conſtitution appeared in thus providing a general government for general purpoſes, and at the ſame time making each individual ſtate (as a ſtate) eſſential to the exiſtence of that government, thereby preventing in the moſt effectual manner an unneceſſary entire conſolidation of the union. Mr. B. ſaid he had originally objected to the bill on account of a too numerous and expenſive repreſentation, as well as of an unequal one, but chiefly relied on the laſt as unconſtitutional, and therefore ſhould ſtill prefer a concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. Gerry obſerved, that it had been faſhionable to ſpeak of the ratio of 30,000 as a federal number; he did not know what name to give to the amendment of the Senate, unleſs it were called the fractional number. He then took notice of an argument which had been uſed to create ſuſpicion, that there was danger to be apprehended from a combination of the larger ſtates; but this would appear a weak argument when it was conſidered that the power and influence of the ſmaller ſtates are equal in the Senate to thoſe of the greater ſtates—the thing is impoſſible, and if attempted it could not ſucceed.

He wiſhed to know whether it was the opinion of gentlemen, that there was leſs judgment and leſs firmneſs in the Houſe of Repreſentatives than in the Senate? He hoped an equipoiſe would be preſerved in the two branches, and that the balance would not be deſtroyed by conſtantly giving up the judgment of the Houſe to every whim of the Senate. If a latitnde be now admitted, that we may increaſe the ratio, before the expiration of the firſt ten years, the gentlemen in favor of the Senate's amendment may inſiſt on a ratio of 50, or 60,000; but this is ground they know they cannot yet touch upon; and the ſame reaſon that ſhould prevent us from adopting this extreme, operates againſt the amendment. The whole expence of Congreſs, from adopting the ratio in the bill, will not amount to two cents upon each citizen of the United States annually, and as population encreaſes it will be leſſened, Surely the gentlemen in favor of the amendment cannot object to this trifling expence. They ſpeak of a liberal policy; I wiſh they would ſhew us an example by agreeing to the bill with a better grace than they ſeem to have exhibited hitherto.

Mr. Murray. The ſubject has gone through a very ample diſcuſſion. When the queſtion of repreſentation firſt came on, the theory of the government was ably reſorted to by thoſe who urged a large repreſentation. Sir, I moſt heartily agreed in the principle on which by a large majority this Houſe made 30,000 the ratio. As I ſtill am of that opinion, I ſhall be indulged by this Houſe while I give my reaſons for adhering with a firmneſs which may be deemed by ſome tenaciouſneſs, to a rejection of the amendment of the Senate.

I voted for 30,000 becauſe I ſaw in that ratio the conſtitutional wiſhes and expectations of the people. I deemed the largeſt poſſible ratio allowed by the conſtitution to be the ſource of national government, and its beſt ſecurity, Nothing, ſir, which I have yet heard has convinced me to the contrary. It is unneceſſary to recapitulate whatever has been ſaid on this point. I muſt remark, however, that during the diſcuſſion, the members of this Houſe who ſuggeſted that principle appeared to me to be convinced. They ſeemed to be maſters of their own opinions, and to agree in this idea, without adverting to the doctrine of fractions, that the ſole queſtion was a point of theory rather than a meaſure of expedience; and they decided by a very large majority, that in this Houſe, immediately warm from the very boſom of the people, the ratio of 30,000 was theoretically correct and practically uſeful. The bill was ſent up to the Senate, who returned it with an amendment of 33,000 as the ratio. I voted againſt that amendment, becauſe it was an attack upon the principle of an enlarged repreſentation; and becauſe the idea of fractional repreſentation aimed at by the amendment, was but a commutation of the evil of fractions from one State to another, from the eaſtern on the ſouthern; and contained a ſurrender of the principle without an attainment of convenience.

Sir, it has been in the courſe of debate foretold, that that honorable body would be averſe to an enlarged repreſentation here. Whatever has been augured, has been verified by experience; nor can any man be at a loſs to ſee that the temper againſt large repreſentation, though not openly avowed, for that would have been impolitic, has been covertly and ſucceſsfully exerted under the ſemblance of *equality* of repreſentation, by this doctrine of fractions. It was ſent down into this Houſe in the form of jealouſy and ſuſpicion—and it has produced its effects. It has rouſed the latent and local intereſts from their plans, and we have had debates entirely conſtructed on the tenets of northern and ſouthern intereſts and influence.

A propoſition was made by a member from New-York, (Mr. Benſon) and reiterated by the gentleman from Delaware. The object of this propoſition was to ſum up the fractions, and from the aggregate take ſeven members. Sir, if I was ſurpriſed, I confeſs I was delighted to ſee men who a few days before had oppoſed in theory the idea of a large repreſentation, come down with moderation, and ſuggeſt this great principle even in a bad form. I imagined they were converted. I voted againſt this propoſition, becauſe I thought it, firſt, unconſtitutional, inaſmuch as it could have been contemplated but in the conſolidation of ſtates; and becauſe I tho't it contained a ſolecifm in politics. I deemed it unconſtitutional, as the conſtitution calls for a repreſentation of the people of the *reſpective* STATES in a ratio of 30,000; and if this had obtained it was to be done by collecting the fragments of conſtituents from ſtates widely ſeparate, and giving a repreſentation of their fractions thus divided to that ſtate which had the largeſt fraction. Thus, ſir, the two from Delaware would be choſen by leſs than the conſtitution contemplates, as there are not 60,000; and it is in vain to ſay that the member choſen by 25,000 is elected by the addition of 5,000 in any other ſtate in order to complete his proper number of conſtituents, for they do not *elect* him: and if it be ſaid that he nevertheleſs does repreſent them as his conſtituents, it can only be by the idea of a conſolidation having pre-exiſted, which no man has yet openly averred to be the doctrine on this ſubject. The very firſt and moſt intelligible principle of repreſentation in government is that the repreſentative is reſponſible to his conſtituents; but, ſir, this, though an abſtract truth, muſt be ſhown to the people not in a fiction, but in a ſolid and practical mode, congenial with their habits, and palpable to their underſtandings.

In the adoption of this extraordinary propoſition, the idea of *virtual* repreſentation is the only one which at all protects it. No man, however, who knows the country, will tamper and trifle with ſo ſolid a part of government as that of actual repreſentation and actual reſponſibility. I never, ſir, could conſent to commute a known and practical meaſure of good, for a flimſy ſpeculation which could only have been invented to ſerve particular views, and was never thought of till it was diſcovered in what manner the fractions would affect particular ſtates.

For theſe reaſons, Sir, I voted againſt that propoſition. I ſhall now vote againſt the amendment of the Senate, becauſe I find no cure, but a partial one, for the inconvenience of fractions; and even this is to be obtained at the expence of principle. Though this amendment may gratify ſome States, as New-Jerſey, that may have large fractions, it throws off the evil from them on other States. The fraction of Maſſachuſetts may be ſmaller, but the State of Maryland loſes a member and will have a large fraction. Sir, I can find nothing in this amendment but the deſign to accompliſh what I humbly conceive an unwholeſome end by improper means, and ſhall therefore vote againſt the propoſed amendment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

WEDNESDAY, January 4.

Several petitions for compenſations, penſions, &c. were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Lawrance from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Brigadier-General Joſiah Harmar, in behalf of himſelf and a num- of other commiſſioned officers, praying an augmentation of their pay, made a report in favor of the petitioners, which was read and laid on the table.

The committee on the petition of John Stagg, jun. chief clerk in the office of the Secretary for the Department of War, reported that his salary be augmented to the sum of 800 dollars per annum, to commence from the 1st of January inst. which report was laid on the table.

Mr. B. Bourne presented a memorial from the legislature of the State of Rhode-Island, praying a further assumption of her State debt, which was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for information.

Mr. Livermore of the committee, appointed to bring in a bill agreeably to the report of the committee on the petition of George Webb late receiver of continental taxes in the State of Virginia, reported a bill for that purpose, which was read the first time.

A report was read from the Secretary at War, on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln in behalf of himself, Cyrus Griffin and David Humphreys, Commissioners for treating with the Indians, south of the river Ohio, and referred to a select committee of Mr. Ames, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Steele.

Mr. Benson, laid on the table a resolution, to this effect, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill apportioning representatives among the several states, according to the first enumeration, &c.

THURSDAY, January 5.

Read a second time, a bill granting further compensation to certain receivers of continental taxes, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

Several petitions for compensations, pensions, &c. were read and referred to the Secretary of War.

A petition of Daniel Freer, praying the renewal of certain certain certificates of public debt which had been destroyed, was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee to whom was referred the report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln and others, reported in favor of the prayer of the memorial, which was read and laid on the table.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the post-office bill.

The section offered by Mr. Fitzsimons which provides that the stages which transport the mail, shall be authorized to carry passengers was further discussed, after considerable debate Mr. Barnwell offered a proviso—suspending the operation of the clause in those states in which certain persons are vested with an exclusive privilege, by the law of the state, to carry passengers in stage waggons or coaches, till the expiration of their patents. Further debate took place on this proviso, which was finally negatived—the Ayes and Noes being as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Griffin, Huger, Lawrance, Madison, Murray, Seney, W. Smith, Sterrett, Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Vining—14.

NOES.

Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Benson, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Brown, Clark, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Giles, Gilman, Gordon, Gregg, Grove, Heister, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Livermore, Macon, Moore, Muhlenberg, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, J. Smith, I. Smith, Steele, Sylvester, Treadwell, Venable, Wadsworth, Ward, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—43.

The question was then taken on the proposition offered by Mr. Fitzsimons—which was also negatived—the Ayes and Noes being as follow:

AYES.

Messrs. Ames, Benson, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Findley, Fitzsimons, Gerry, Gilman, Gordon, Gregg, Huger, Kittera, Lawrance, Learned, Livermore, Macon, Muhlenberg, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Sylvester, Thatcher, Vining, Wadsworth, Ward—25.

NOES.

Messrs. Ashe, Baldwin, Barnwell, Boudinot, Brown, Clark, Giles, Griffin, Grove, Heister, Jacobs, Key, Kitchell, Lee, Madison, Moore, Murray, Niles, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, J. Smith, I. Smith, Sterrett, Sumpter, Treadwell, Tucker, Venable, Wayne, White, Williamson, Wyllis—33.

Several new amendments were offered, and rejected.

It was then ordered that the bill be engrossed for a third reading.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the bill relative to the election of President and Vice-President, &c.—An amendment to the 10th section was proposed by Mr. Gerry—and Mr. Giles moved to recommit two of the sections—but without deciding on either, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, January 6.

The petition and memorial of John Churchman, presented a few days since, was taken into consideration, and, after some debate, a motion for referring it to a select committee was agreed to, and Messrs. Page, Wadsworth and Wayne, appointed accordingly.

Mr. Benson's motion for the appointment of a committee to report a new representation-bill, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Gerry moved an amendment to the motion by inserting the ratio of 30,000; this occasioned considerable debate: Mr. Ames moved another amendment which was to insert 119 members as the whole number to be chosen by the union. These motions were superceded by a motion from Mr. B. Bourne, to refer the original motion with the amendment proposed by Mr. Gerry, to a committee of the whole House, which being agreed to, the subject was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The House proceeded in the consideration of the bill relative to the election of President and Vice-President, &c.

Mr. Giles moved to recommit the whole bill, which, after some debate, was agreed to, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Lawrance reported a bill to ascertain and regulate the claims to half-pay, and to invalid pensions---this bill provides for a partial repeal of the limitation ordinances of the late Congress, and makes the most ample provision for the cases of all those who have claims on the public justice——read the first and second times, and made the order of the day on Wednesday next.

The report on the memorial of Benjamin Lincoln and others, was taken into consideration—this being in favor of the memorialists, it was moved that a resolution should be adopted pursuant thereto, which was for granting a sum of money equal to defraying their reasonable and necessary expences—After considerable debate, a substitute for this motion was proposed, in moving that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill, appropriating 1611 dollars, pursuant to the prayer of the memorial. ——The House, without deciding the question, adjourned till Monday next.

LONDON, November 8.

On the 31st ult. M. de Montmorin went to the National Assembly, in obedience to orders, to inform them how the King's acceptance of the constitution had been received by foreign powers.

The letters written in answer to the King's notification by the Emperor, by the Kings of England and Denmark, by the States-General of Holland, by the republic of Geneva, by the Electors of Treves and Saxony, and by the Dukes of Deux Ponts and Brunswick, simply wish the welfare of the King of France and his subjects.

The Elector of Treves says formally, that "as to any thing else he has no answer to give."

The King of Spain says in plain terms, that "the King was not free when he accepted the constitution."

The King of Sweden "refused to receive the packet which was officially sent to him." And he assigned, as the motive of his refusal, "his own will and pleasure not to receive any mission from France."

M. de Montmorin observed, that as soon as Louis XVI. was informed of this answer, he had ordered his ambassador to renew his application to his Swedish Majesty; that if Gustavus should persist in his refusal, to quit Stockholm without taking leave.

This resolution of the King was highly and loudly applauded.

The Empress of Russia, the court of Rome, the King of Sardinia, the Queen of Portugal, the Swiss Cantons, and the Elector of Mayence, have not returned any answer.

The National Assembly have decreed thanks to the King of Great-Britain, to the English nation, and to Lord Effingham, Governor of Jamaica, for his generous conduct in relieving the planters of St. Domingo, from the horrors of famine, and furnishing them with arms and military stores, against their rebel negroes.

The Prince of Wales, it is reported, has cleared ten thousand pounds by the present meeting at Newmarket!

HARTFORD, December 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to the Editor, dated Nov. 19, 1791.

"The day before yesterday, a 74 gun ship and one frigate, arrived at this port, to assist in quelling the disturbances, but have only made them greater—the officers being of the Aristocratical party, the Assembly have demanded them—and I am informed that the seamen have risen and delivered them to the guards of this place, that they may be sent to France."

BALTIMORE, December 30.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in this town, dated the 1st inst.

"The mulattoes were driven from Port-au-Prince by the regiments of Artois and Normandy, and were, when the dispatches came off, encamped at the Croix de Bouquet—Report says above 180 of them were left dead in the streets. A terrible pillage attended the fire. The women and children were taken on board the King's ships; and, we are told, few have sustained other injury than the loss of property."

Extract of another letter from a respectable mercantile house in the same place, to a gentleman in this town, dated the 3d inst.

"Further particulars from Port-au-Prince have come to hand since our last. We learn, that from 30 to 32, instead of 27, squares are destroyed, (the town is composed of 44) and these the most valuable. All Captain's-street is consumed, and but very few, if any, of the principal merchants have escaped. Not one of the sufferers had time to save his books or papers. We are momentarily expecting further information. We are, as yet, quiet here, and have little to apprehend from the mulattoes. At Fort-Dauphin they have delivered up their cannon, and joined our army in that quarter. We have every reason to suppose that Aux-Cayes has suffered the fate of Port-au-Prince. The insurgents were in the neighbourhood of the town, when advices, received last evening, were dispatched—Fort St. Louis was then in their possession. It is said they had warned the planters to retire to their plantations, on pain of fire and sword. The whites, at Leoganne and Petit-Guave, are disarmed. St. Marc has, probably, experienced the same fate."

Philadelphia, January 7.

Reports from India, via France, say, that Lord Cornwallis has found it necessary to retire, Tippoo having laid waste the country in such manner as to impede his march.

At the Revolution Society Dinner in London, Mr. Paine gave the following Toast——"The REVOLUTION OF ALL THE WORLD."

Accounts from Detroit, received by a gentleman from the Genessee country, say the Indians in the late battle at the Westward, amounted to between 3 and 4000——That they were commanded by one of the Missasago Tribe, who had been in the British service the late war---that he planned and conducted the attack——That the account of the commencement and continuance of the action, agrees with Gen. St. Clair's letter to the Secretary of War.

A late accounnt from Port-au-Prince, published in a New-York paper, says, that it was not the people of colour who burned the town, but that it was done by the inhabitants---and that it was a premeditated plan of the Aristocrats!—

How often is the *saying* contradicted in *fact*, that no man is an enemy to himself!

The following resolution was adopted in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence, on Thursday last.

That in commemoration of the important and meritorious services rendered to his country by GEORGE WASHINGTON, whose character and conduct have triumphed in proportion to the difficulties they have encountered, and have attracted the admiration and respect of all nations where valour and virtue are held in estimation, there be procured at the public's expence, a full length portrait painting and marble bust, expressive of his person, and as far as possible characteristic of his talents.

Resolved, That the said painting and bust be deposited wherever the Legislature shall deem expedient.

Prejudices are battered down by writers---yet, prostrate in the dust, they maintain their authority over the multitude. They resist reason, but they yield to time. They must be suffered, even in the counsels of nations, to wear out. No truth is better proved, than that trade should be free: yet not one nation has fully yielded obedience to the principle. Commercial restrictions and prohibitions are even multiplying, and the hands of industry, (one would almost fear) are going to be bound faster than ever. This is the golden age, tho not in the fabulous sense. The desire of wealth governs politics, as well as trade; the assembly house, as well as the work-shop. The enquiry, in the former, is only, how shall we make a law to increase the riches of the people? The answer is, by letting them alone---give their industry room to act in, without the obstruction of government's meddling, and it will find its own reward. The European nations, unfortunately for them, and for the world, have colonies; the system of commercial monopoly follows the system of conquest. Tis there that one abuse is made to produce, and to justify, another. Every trading nation needs some naval defence;---but the ambition and avarice of the great maritime powers, have carried these burdens to an oppressive extreme. A great navy, they pretend, must be kept up to defend colonies, and seamen must be hired to catch cod-fish and whales, at three times their worth, to man a navy. All their ships barely suffice to defend their monopoly; a tenth part of them would protect a free trade. But it is fortunate for mankind that the excess of these abuses is providing a cure for them. The colony and monopoly system of Europe has kindled their wars; their navies have been the chief instrument and heaviest charge of them. Their national debts have been contracted, in a great measure, to defray that charge. They have drained all that the monopoly of trade could supply, and more is still wanting; and now they begin to perceive, that free trade only can furnish it.

Before the constitution of the United States was adopted, or even published, the opinion of the public was settled on this point, that the old form of government was carrying us hastily forward into anarchy and ruin; men of sense and virtue were zealous and active in using arguments and persuasions to get the constitution received by the people. Then they watched and laboured long and hard and succeeded; they felt an affection for the work they had so much assisted: But now the government is going prosperously forward, it is to be apprehended, that such men will withdraw their attention and affection, at least in a great degree; they will say let it now take care of itself, it is able to do it—But they may have cause to lament their neglect; a thousand occasions happen in which a good government would almost stop its course if it was not assisted by the zeal and virtue of the men of abilities and merit who live under it.

The only reason assigned for enhancing the postage of newspapers sent more than 100 miles, fifty per cent. is, that it will prevent a monopoly of the business on the part of those Printers who publish at the Seat of Government, to the injury of the Printers at the Southward, where labor and materials in that line, are dearer than at the Northward. This is one of those bad rules that will not work both ways---for if it would tend to equalize the matter at the Southward, it will entirely prevent any papers being sent to the Northward.

The half cent originally proposed as a postage on newspapers, would be found fully competent to defraying every expence. All that is to be considered with respect to the contracts for carrying the mail, is the *weight*---the trouble would not be encreased, provided all newspapers were lodged in the post-office, as they ought to be---but it has never yet been made to appear that the newspapers might not be included in all the mail contracts, without one farthing's addition to the expence.

A writer in the Farmer's Journal, printed at Danbury, (Conn.) says——Were some regulation established whereby editors of periodical works might receive communications free of postage, the publishers of the NATIONAL PAPERS would, undoubtedly, receive many entertaining and instructive essays, from every part of the Union, which are now withheld for want of a proper conveyance.

FOREIGN APPOINTMENTS.

Pierre Francois Barbe de Marbois, Vice-Consul from his Most Christian Majesty within the states of Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey, to reside in New-York.

Charles Gottfried Paleske, Consul-General from the King of Prussia, within the United States of America.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	23/4	pr. £.	116⅔ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	13/10		69 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	14/		70 do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	20/6		102½ do.
Indents	12/6		62½ do.

Bank Stock—half shares 97 per cent premium.
—whole shares from 50 to 55 per cent.

AN

ADDRESS

TO THE CITIZENS OF

WESTMORELAND, WASHINGTON, FAYETTE AND ALLEGHANY COUNTIES.

ON THE

REVENUE LAW.

BY JOHN NEVILLE, INSPECTOR OF THE REVENUE, SURVEY No. 4, DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.

(CONTINUED.)

FIFTH objection. "The duty in queſtion is a tax on a Do-"meſtic Manufacture which good policy would rather en-"courage than conſider as a ſource of revenue."

Anſwer. Congreſs have given ſtrong proofs in every ſeſſion of their anxiety to encourage manufactures of all kinds which promiſe to be ſucceſsful. When domeſtic manufactures are in their infancy, it is impolitic to make them an object of revenue; but when they have attained to maturity, and the products of them are in general conſumption, then they become as fair objects of revenue as any that can be imagined. No good reaſon to the contrary can poſſibly be aſſigned. No intereſt in the community is injured by it; not even, that of the manufacturer himſelf, if care be taken to lay a duty on the foreign manufacture of the ſame nature. In the preſent inſtance they have gone further, they have laid a duty on molaſſes of three cents per gallon, which being a FOREIGN raw material for diſtillation, the manufacturer from native materials will find it on reflection a ſolid encouragement to him. Wherever the duty on the foreign manufacture is greater than on the domeſtic manufacture, the difference is a bounty on the domeſtic manufacture. It is a general rule, that the duty is included in the price of the article. If therefore, that on the foreign article is greater than that on the home-made article, the price of the former muſt riſe ſo much the higher; and the latter by being able to be afforded cheaper, will have a proportionable advantage in the market.

This principle is ſo clear and ſo well eſtabliſhed, that it is not poſſible to underſtand and yet to diſpute it, and the conſequence of it is, that the law in queſtion, inſtead of bearing hard upon the domeſtic mannfacture, is a poſitive, direct, and GREAT encouragement of it. If nine cents per gallon are laid on ſpirits diſtilled from domeſtic materials, eleven cents per gallon are laid on thoſe diſtilled from foreign materials, and an additional duty of nine cents, making in the whole twenty cents per gallon, on foreign imported ſpirits of the ſame ſtrength, and more on the ſtronger kinds.

Spirits diſtilled from domeſtic materials go into market, therefore with an advantage over thoſe diſtilled in the United States from foreign materials, greater, by two cents per gallon, and with an advantage over foreign imported ſpirits, greater by eleven cents per gallon, than if there was no duty upon any of them. Is not this a ſolid encouragement to the manufacturer, and would it not be full as reaſonable to complain, that the propoſed land tax was a diſcouragement and unjuſt burden on agricultnre, as that a contribution of leſs than half of the foreign rate is a diſcouragement to the making of ſpirits at home.

But in fact the advantage accruing from the law to ſpirits diſtilled from domeſtic materials is ſtili greater than has been mentioned. It is aſcertained, that thoſe ſtills which have full employment, by paying ſixty cents per gallon of the capacity of the ſtill, do hot pay any more than about five cents per gallon on ſpirits diſtilled.

Hence it is evident that the committee have, in this reſpect really miſtaken the true effect of the law, which, inſtead of injuring, is calculated to promote the domeſtic manufacture: the ſame remark applies to the preſentment of the grand jury of a county of South-Carolina, the only grand jury who have noticed the law. So true is this, and ſo well is it underſtood, in ſome parts of the United States, that, if I am not greatly miſinformed, there are perſons who intend to begin new diſtilleries from domeſtic materials upon a large ſcale, merely upon the ſtrength of this advantage in favor of the country ſtills.

The committee point their complaint to the duty on ſpirits diſtilled from domeſtic materials, and ſeem not unwilling that the duty on ſpirits diſtilled from foreign materials ſhould remain. Will not this clearly prove to us, how liable we are to error, when, under the influence of a local view of a ſubject, we cenſure laws founded on general information and a knowledge of the circumſtances of all parts of the community? In the States north of Pennſylvania there are very few diſtilleries from domeſtic materials; but they have heretofore diſtilled from foreign materials as much as is produced from all the diſtilleries of domeſtic materials in the United States. The diſtillation of ſpirits from foreign materials is, to the New-England States particularly, A MANUFACTURE of the firſt importance. What would thoſe States have a right to ſay, if a duty ſhould be laid on their manufacture, and not on yours of the ſame or a ſimilar article? They would ſurely have a right to complain of the unkind partiality of government. Ought not the citizens of theſe weſtern counties to be ſatisfied, if they are content, that our ſpirits ſhall pay upon an average four cents per gallon leſs than theirs? and can you doubt that the difference will promote your manufacture?

Your diſtance from a market, cannot, as is alledged, render the duty more burdenſome to you than to others. As to the part which you ſhall conſume at home the effect of the law will only be to add the duty to the price, and the ſame thing willl happen every where elſe: as to what you may ſend to a diſtant market, the expence of tranſportation will be no greater by the duty than it was before; and as you will find an increaſed price there, in proportion to the duty, you can loſe nothing; you will even gain whatever the makers of ſpirits in the vicinity of thoſe markets are able to add to the price by way of advance to the duty.

It appears, then, that you will not pay a larger part of the duty than others, unleſs it can be ſhewn that you drink more ardent ſpirits than your fellow-citizens in other parts of the country. This I hope and believe is not true. It would be an indecent imputation againſt you, which could not fail to excite your indignation, to repreſent you as the leaſt ſober and temperate part of the people of the United States.

If it be ſaid that other parts of it drink other liquors in greater quantity, it may be anſwered, that this is not the caſe as a general rule, and that as far as it is true, the difference is much more than made up on the higher duties which are laid on thoſe articles.

Fellow-citizens, I know too well the juſtice and generoſity of your tempers, not to be convinced, that you will ſufficiently feel the force of this reflection, when it is brought into your view. If it ſhould be even true (as it does not appear to be) that you pay ſomething more in proportion of the duty in queſtion, than your fellow citizens in other quarters, how long a liſt of articles is there upon which thoſe fellow-citizens as conſumers pay heavy duties, which either affect you not at all, or very little indeed.

Sixth objection. "The ſcarcity of caſh renders the duty a par-"ticular grievance. It is queſtionable whether all the circulating "caſh in the country would be ſufficient to pay it."

Anſwer. This, if true, is an objection, not to the particular duty in queſtion, but to any other duty or tax whatever. It cannot, therefore, be urged as a ſpecial or particular objection to this particular tax. The people of this part of the country do not expect to ſhare in the peace, ſecurity and protection of government, without contributing any thing to its ſupport. They expect to be guarded from foreign ſubjugation, and from ſavage depredations; but they are too juſt to admit that the money ought to be taken out of the pockets of their fellow-citizens throughout the United States, to pay the troops for their defence, and to purchaſe their produce for the ſubſiſtence of thoſe troops, without bearing any part of the burden; or it muſt be alledged that you are totally unable to contribute, and will accept protection from the reſt of the people of the United States.

Such expectations, fellow-citizens, are really the amount of the objection laſt ſtated. You are too reaſonable, and have too much honeſt pride and ſpirit, to be willing to owe your ſecurity to the bounty and protection of others, without contributiug your proportion of the neceſſary means.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Bank of the United States.

DECEMBER 3, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Bank of the United States will be opened on Monday the 5th inſtant.

Transfers of the ſubſcriptions to the ſtock of ſaid Bank may then be made.

On Monday the 12th inſtant, depoſits will be received, and on Tueſday the 20th inſtant, diſcounts may be made.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

All Bills or Notes offered for Diſcount ſhall be delivered into the Bank on Mondays or Wedneſdays, the Diſcount ſhall be ſettled on Tueſdays and Thurſdays, and ſhall be made known the next ſucceeding days.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE *BANK* OF THE *UNITED STATES*,

DECEMBER 5, 1791.

RESOLVED,

THAT the payment of the portion of the Capital Stock of the Bank of the United States, conſiſting of Specie which will be due on the ſeveral Shares on the firſt Monday of January next, may be made at the reſpective Banks of *Maſſachuſetts* and *New-York*.

Provided, That any Stockholder claiming the benefit of ſuch payment, ſhall, on or before the firſt Monday in January next, exhibit to the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States, a Certificate ſigned by the Caſhier of the Bank into which ſuch payment ſhall have been made—any thing in the regulations heretofore eſtabliſhed to the contrary notwithſtanding

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

JOHN KEAN, *Caſhier.*

BOULTING CLOTHS.

An extenſive Aſſortment, of very ſuperior texture, ſuitable for every branch of the buſineſs, juſt imported from Amſterdam, and for SALE by

DANIEL TYSON,

No. 114, SOUTH FRONT-STREET;

Where Millers and others may always be ſupplied with the beſt Cloths, and large allowance made to thoſe who purchaſe in quantities to ſell again.

Alſo for SALE, a Quantity of Particular

MADEIRA WINE,

Of the firſt Quality, fit for immediate uſe, in Pipes.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1791. [12awim]

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

A few TICKETS in 3d and laſt Claſs of the NEW-JERSEY LOTTERY.

TO BE SOLD,

On the Waters of TYE RIVER, a Branch of JAMES RIVER, in the County of Amherſt, and State of Virginia,

About 7,000 acres of rich Land,

Well adapted to produce every kind of grain and graſs a farmer can wiſh to cultivate, diſtant from navigation twenty miles.—For terms apply to JAMES ROSE, reſiding on the Land.

Amherſt County, Virginia, Dec. 10, 1791. (4t)

TO BE SOLD,

BY JOHN CAREY,

No. 26, PEAR-STREET,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

Which may be ſeen every day, *until five o'clock*, P. M.

Among them are the following:

Folio. HOMER, Xenophon, Plato, Plutarch, Euſebius, Sozomen, Theodoret, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Paterculus, Pliny, Concordantia Lat. Concordantia Gr. Theſaurus Ciceronis. Biblia Junii and Tremellii, Bible de Martin, Wells's Maps, Scapulæ—Phavorini—Martinii—Hoffmani Lexica, Voſſii Etymologicon, Antiquit. Eccleſ. Britannicæ, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Cyropædia, Bentley's Horace, Terence and Phædrus, Ovid, Juvenal, Manilius, Ciceronis op. om. Cæſar, Suetonius, Julius Pollux, Hederici Lexicon, Voſſii Ars Gram. Cluverii Geographia, Juſtinian Code, &c.

Octavo et infra. Homer, Anacreon, Ariſtophanes, Longinus, Theophraſtus, Heſiod, Poëtæ minores Gr. Iſocrates, Phalaris, *various editions of* Horace, Virgil, Terence, and Ovid, Tibullus, Plautus, Lucan, Martial, Claudian, Val. Flaccus, Auſonius, Buchanan, Salluſt, Curtius, Florus, Juſtin, Val. Maximus, A. Gellius, Hiſt. Auguſt. Scriptores, *Engliſh and French Tranſlations* of ſome of the Claſſics, *a great variety* of Greek and Latin Grammars, &c. &c.

☞ Catalogues may be had of Meſſrs. Rice & Co. Bookſellers, Market-ſtreet, or of JOHN CAREY.

October 31. (ep tf.)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY, ſome time in Auguſt 1789, a yellow NEGRO MAN, named ABRAHAM, late the property of *Nathaniel Wickliff*, deceaſed—about forty-five years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, pretty well ſet, with a large woolly head and large beard, walks with his knees bent, often complains of pains in his feet and ancles—by trade a bricklayer, ſtone maſon and plaſterer. He is a very handy fellow as a houſe-waiter, and is fond of ſuch buſineſs. He is a great diſſembler, and no doubt pretends he is a freeman. He has been eloped ſo long that no deſcription of his preſeut clothing can be given. It is ſuppoſed that he went to the Northern States, as he often mentioned having friends there.—Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any perſon that will ſecure ſaid Negro in any jail, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again; and reaſonable charges will be paid—or Thirty Dollars will be given if he is brought to Prince William County, Virginia, to Mr. JOHN KINCHELOR, by

CHARLES WICKLIFF, Adminiſtrator.

October 12, 1791. (12awgw)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

GEORGE MEADE

Has for SALE, at his Stores on WALNUT-STREET WHARF,

A FEW pipes of 3 and 4 years old bills of exchange Madeira WINE, which he will diſpoſe of by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk.

London market Madeira WINE, 5 and 6 years old.

Old Sherry WINE of the firſt quality, by the hogſhead or quarter caſk.

Three and 4 years old Liſbon WINE, of a ſuperior quality to what is generally imported, by the pipe, quarter caſk, or larger quantity.

Choice old Coniac BRANDY, by the pipe, tierce, or larger quantity.

A few quarter cheſts of firſt quality Hyſon TEA.

He has juſt received by the Pigou, Loxley, maſter, from London, a few quarter caſks of old Madeira WINE—And

By the brig Mercury, Capt. Stevens, from Dublin, a few boxes of Iriſh LINENS, low priced and well aſſorted; a few bales of red and white FLANNELS, and ſome GLUE.

A few boxes of Spermaceti CANDLES of the firſt quality, and Burlington PORK of prime quality.

He has alſo to diſpoſe of, a quantity of dreſſed White Oak STAVES.

He means to keep a conſtant ſupply of First Quality Madeira and Liſbon WINES, and whoever is pleaſed to favor him with their cuſtom, may be aſſured of being well ſerved.

He will, through the Winter and Spring, buy undreſſed HAND-SPIKES. He is purchaſing FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, and will give the higheſt price for them.

N.B. A few hampers of excellent London PORTER and Taunton ALE, juſt received, and to be diſpoſed of.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1791. (ep 6w.)

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch*. His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well encloſed with a poſt and rail fence; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

HOLY BIBLE.---Royal Quarto.

MR. THOMAS, of Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts, moſt reſpectfully informs the public, that he has this day completed the Old and New Teſtaments of his Royal Quarto Edition of the HOLY BIBLE. The Apocrypha and Index, &c. will be finiſhed with all the diſpatch the nature of the work will admit.

Such Gentlemen as hold SUBSCRIPTION PAPERS, he begs will return them to him at *Worceſter*, or to him and Company at *Boſton*, by the laſt day of November next, and as much ſooner as they conveniently can.

He is happy to inform the public, that the work has been examined by many gentlemen, clergymen and others, and has met with their higheſt approbation;, both as to the execution of the printing, its correctneſs, and its cheapneſs compared with Engliſh copies of the ſame ſize and quality.

As this very laborious and exceedingly expenſive undertaking, is carried on ſolely at his own coſt, he is led to hope that all thoſe who wiſh to poſſeſs a large Family Bible, will ſo far encourage this laudable undertaking of their countryman, as to add their names to the ſubſcription.

Worceſter, Sept. 29, 1791. ISAIAH THOMAS.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 2 Dollars per ann. One half to be paid at Subſcribing.*